

Applied Genome Research

Annotation

205048 & 205049

Boas Pucker

QUESTION

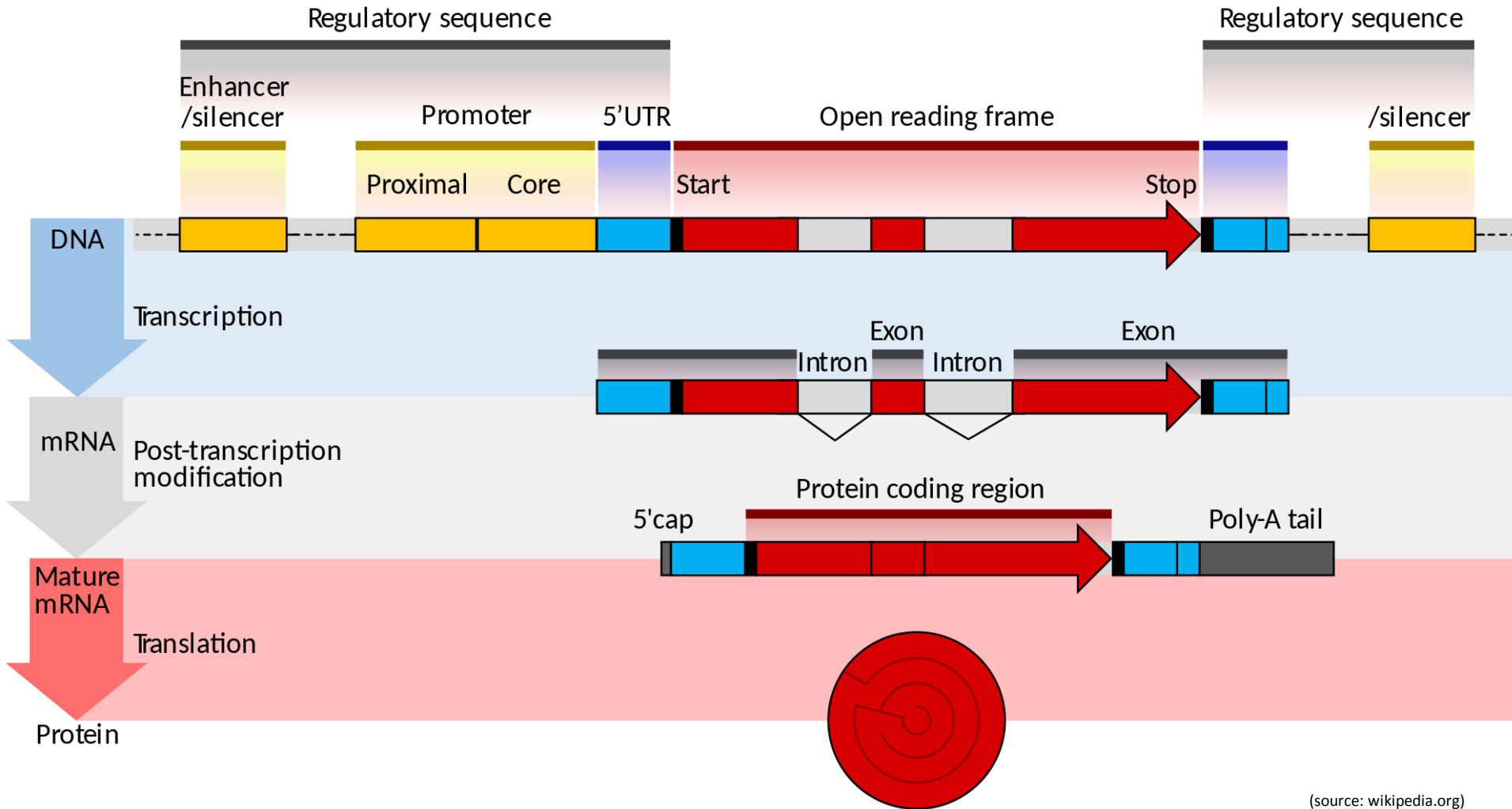
- What is a gene?



Prokaryotic gene structure

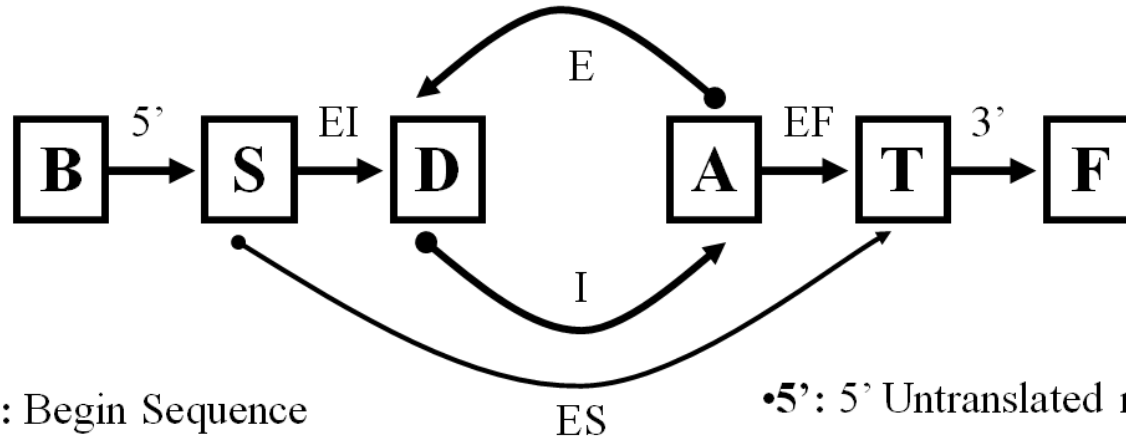
- Gene = sequence from start codon to stop codon (without any gaps)

Eukaryotic gene structure



Gene prediction - theory

Basic Gene-finding HMM



•**B**: Begin Sequence

•**S**: Start translation

•**D**: Donor splice site

•**A**: Acceptor splice site

•**T**: Stop translation

•**F**: End sequence

•**5'**: 5' Untranslated region

•**EI**: Initial exon

•**ES**: Single exon

•**E**: Exon

•**I**: Intron

•**EF**: Final exon

•**3'**: 3' untranslated region

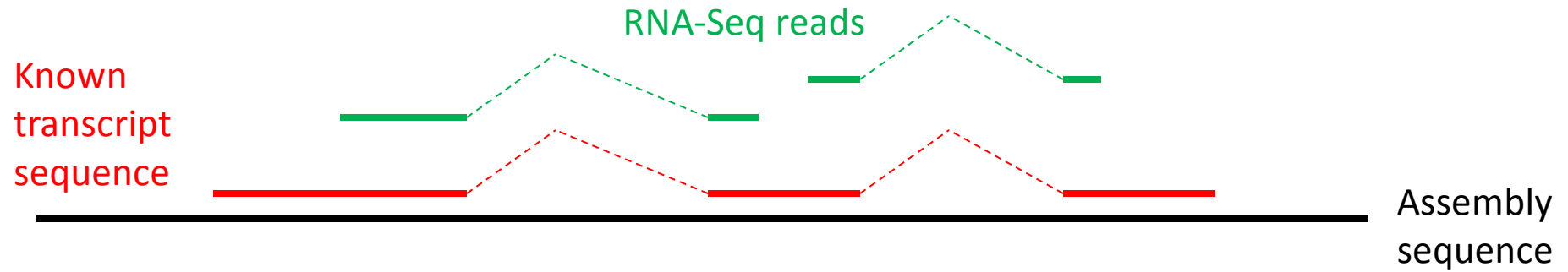
(source: blogspot.com)

Gene prediction - different modi

- *ab initio* = gene prediction without any additional information
- hint guided = RNA-Seq data or similar information are used to support prediction
- Reference-based = map annotated sequences from a reference to a newly assembled sequence

Hint-based gene prediction

- RNA-Seq reads or known transcript sequences are mapped



- Due to a lack of RNA-Seq data for Nd-1 gene prediction will be computed *ab initio*.

Gene prediction - AUGUSTUS

```
$ augustus-3.2\  
--species=<SPECIES> ... name of parameter set to use  
--gff3=on ... output format is GFF3  
--codingseq=on ... encoded protein sequences are written in output files  
<FASTA_FILE_NAME>  
> .... write output into file (instead of printing it to screen)  
<outputfile>
```

Running *ab initio* gene prediction.

Gene prediction - AUGUSTUS

```
$ getAnnoFasta.pl\  
--seqfile=<assembly_file>\  
<GFF3_file>
```

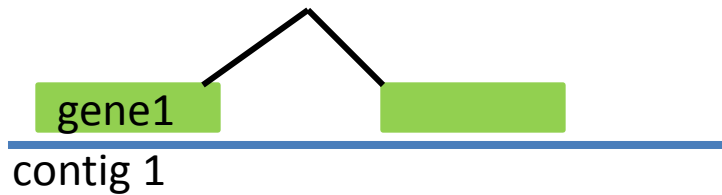
Extraction of sequences of different predicted features.

EXERCISE

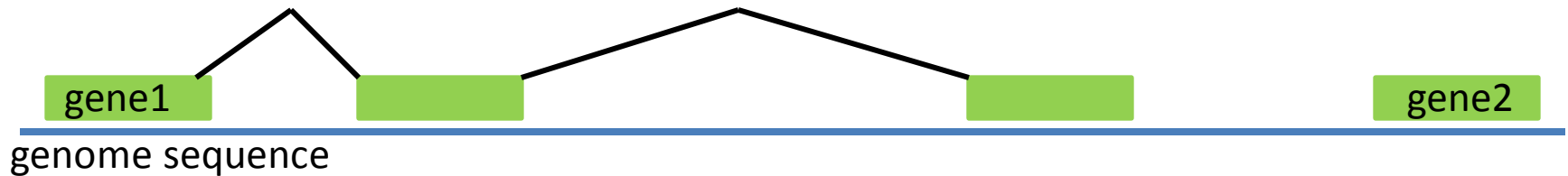
- Run AUGUSTUS on SOAPdenovo2 contigs!
 - Run AUGUSTUS on SOAPdenovo2 scaffolds!
 - Run AUGUSTUS on SSPACE scaffolds!
 - Analyze the differences!
-
- Find 'getAnnoFasta.pl' (online), download it, and use it!

'Fragmented genes'

Short read
assembly:



Reality:



GFF = Generic Feature Format

	Sequence name	Source	Feature type	Start	End	Quality	Orientation	Comments
	Chr1	TAIR10	chromosome	1	30427671	.	.	ID=Chr1;Name=Chr1
	Chr1	TAIR10	gene	3631	5899	.	+	ID=AT1G01010;Note=protein_coding_gene;Name=AT1G01010
	Chr1	TAIR10	mRNA	3631	5899	.	+	ID=AT1G01010.1;Parent=AT1G01010;Name=AT1G01010.1;Index=1
	Chr1	TAIR10	protein	3760	5630	.	+	ID=AT1G01010.1-Protein;Name=AT1G01010.1;Derives_from=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	3631	3913	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	five_prime_UTR	3631	3759	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	3760	3913	.	0	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	3996	4276	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	3996	4276	.	2	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	4486	4605	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	4486	4605	.	0	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	4706	5095	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	4706	5095	.	0	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	5174	5326	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	5174	5326	.	0	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	5439	5899	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	5439	5630	.	0	Parent=AT1G01010.1,AT1G01010.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	three_prime_UTR	5631	5899	.	+	Parent=AT1G01010.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	gene	5928	8737	.	-	ID=AT1G01020;Note=protein_coding_gene;Name=AT1G01020
	Chr1	TAIR10	mRNA	5928	8737	.	-	ID=AT1G01020.1;Parent=AT1G01020;Name=AT1G01020.1;Index=1
	Chr1	TAIR10	protein	6915	8666	.	-	ID=AT1G01020.1-Protein;Name=AT1G01020.1;Derives_from=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	five_prime_UTR	5928	8737	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	8571	8666	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	8571	8737	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	8417	8464	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	8417	8464	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	8236	8325	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	8236	8325	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	7942	7987	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	7942	7987	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	7762	7835	.	2	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	7762	7835	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	7564	7649	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	7564	7649	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	7384	7450	.	1	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	7384	7450	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	7157	7232	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	7157	7232	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	6915	7069	.	2	Parent=AT1G01020.1,AT1G01020.1-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	three_prime_UTR	6437	6914	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	6437	7069	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	three_prime_UTR	5928	6263	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	5928	6263	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.1
	Chr1	TAIR10	mRNA	6790	8737	.	-	ID=AT1G01020.2;Parent=AT1G01020;Name=AT1G01020.2;Index=1
	Chr1	TAIR10	protein	7315	8666	.	-	ID=AT1G01020.2-Protein;Name=AT1G01020.2;Derives_from=AT1G01020.2
	Chr1	TAIR10	five_prime_UTR	6790	8737	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.2
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	8571	8666	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.2,AT1G01020.2-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	8571	8737	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.2
	Chr1	TAIR10	CDS	8417	8464	.	0	Parent=AT1G01020.2,AT1G01020.2-Protein;
	Chr1	TAIR10	exon	8417	8464	.	-	Parent=AT1G01020.2

Gene prediction – reference-based

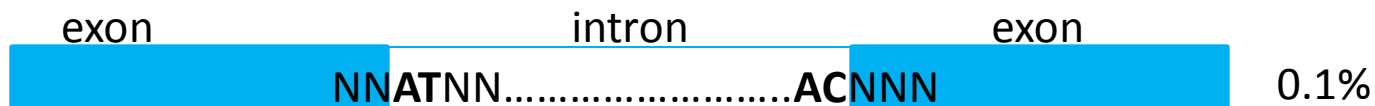
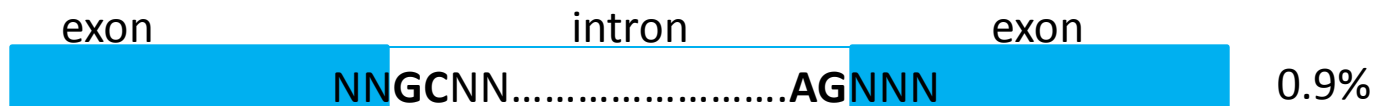
- *Arabidopsis thaliana* Col-0 reference sequence is very well annotated
- Mapping of Col-0 sequences to Nd-1 assembly might be useful
- Annotation data are available via TAIR10 and Araport11

Non-canonical splice sites

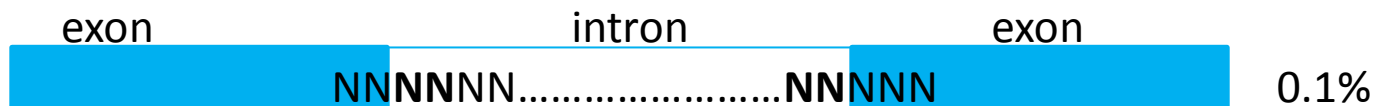
Canonical splice sites:



Major non-anonical splice sites:



Minor non-anonical splice sites:

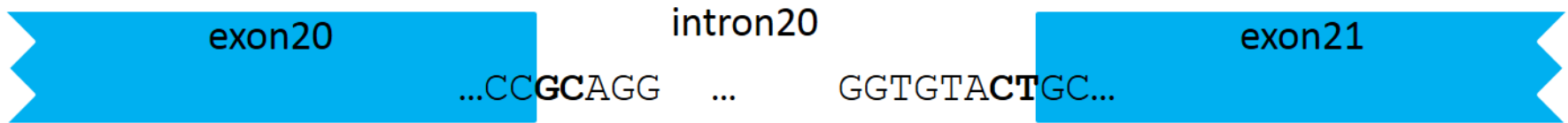


Over 1200 transcripts effected

(Pucker et al, 2017)

Example: non-canonical splice sites

a



b



(source: Pucker et al., 2017)

- Only canonical splice sites (GT-AG) can be predicted *ab initio*
- Hint-based prediction of gene structures is more accurate

QUESTION/EXERCISE

- Have a look at TAIR10 and Araport11!
- How many protein-coding genes are annotated in Araport11?
- How can you find publications describing certain genes?
- Are there websites for other model organisms?
- List some databases for (model) organisms!

BLAST – sequence comparison

- Very efficient tool for sequence comparison
- Very highly cited publication by Altschul *et al.*, 1990 (indicates importance)
- Comparison is based on matching words (seeds) which are then extended to final alignments
- NCBI offers web-based service
- Command line version of BLAST is much more efficient (for large data sets)
- Submitting data to the NCBI is not always allowed (e.g. clinical data)

BLAST – command line

`$makeblastdb -in <fasta_file> -out <some_name> -dbtype 'nucl'`

`$ blastn\` There are different versions of BLAST (n/p/x...)

`-query <query_file> ...` file with sequences to search for

`-subject <subject_file> ...` file with sequences to search in

`(-db <some_name>)`

`-out <output_file> ...` file for results

`-outfmt 6 ...` set output format to table

`-evalue 0.001 ...` set e-value cutoff

`(-num_threads 4 ...` set number of threads to use for search)

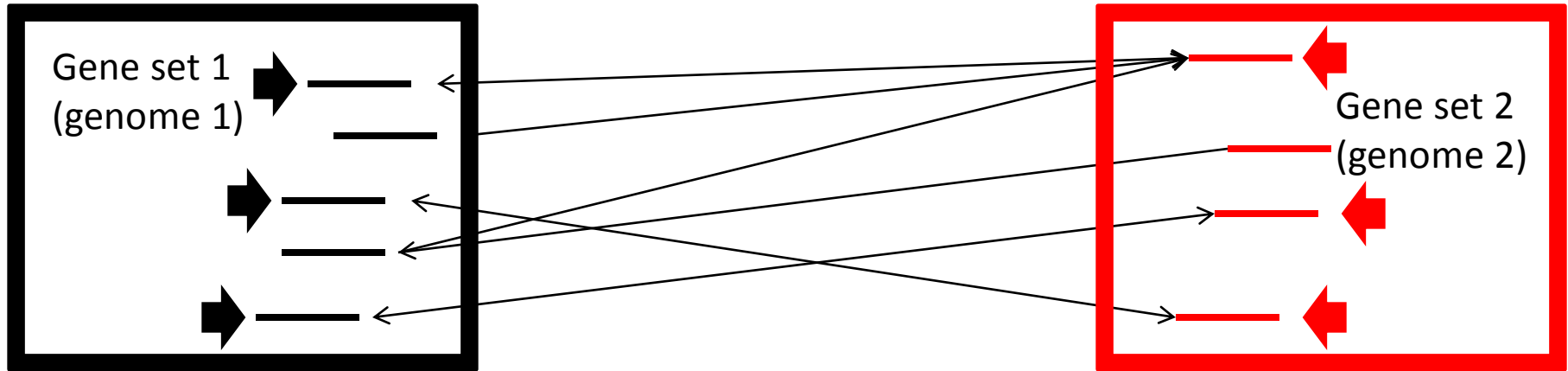
EXERCISE

- Run BLASTn search of Col-0 exons vs. SOAPdenovo2 contigs of Nd-1!
- How many hits?
- What is the next step?

BLAST – annotation transfer

- High sequence similarity indicates a common function of two genes/proteins
- Identification of Reciprocal Best Hits (RBHs) can be used to transfer functional annotations
 - Two data sets:
 - SeqA, SeqB, SeqC,
 - Seq1, Seq2, Seq3, ...
 - Best hit of SeqA is Seq2 and best hit of Seq2 is SeqA => RBH

Gene set comparison

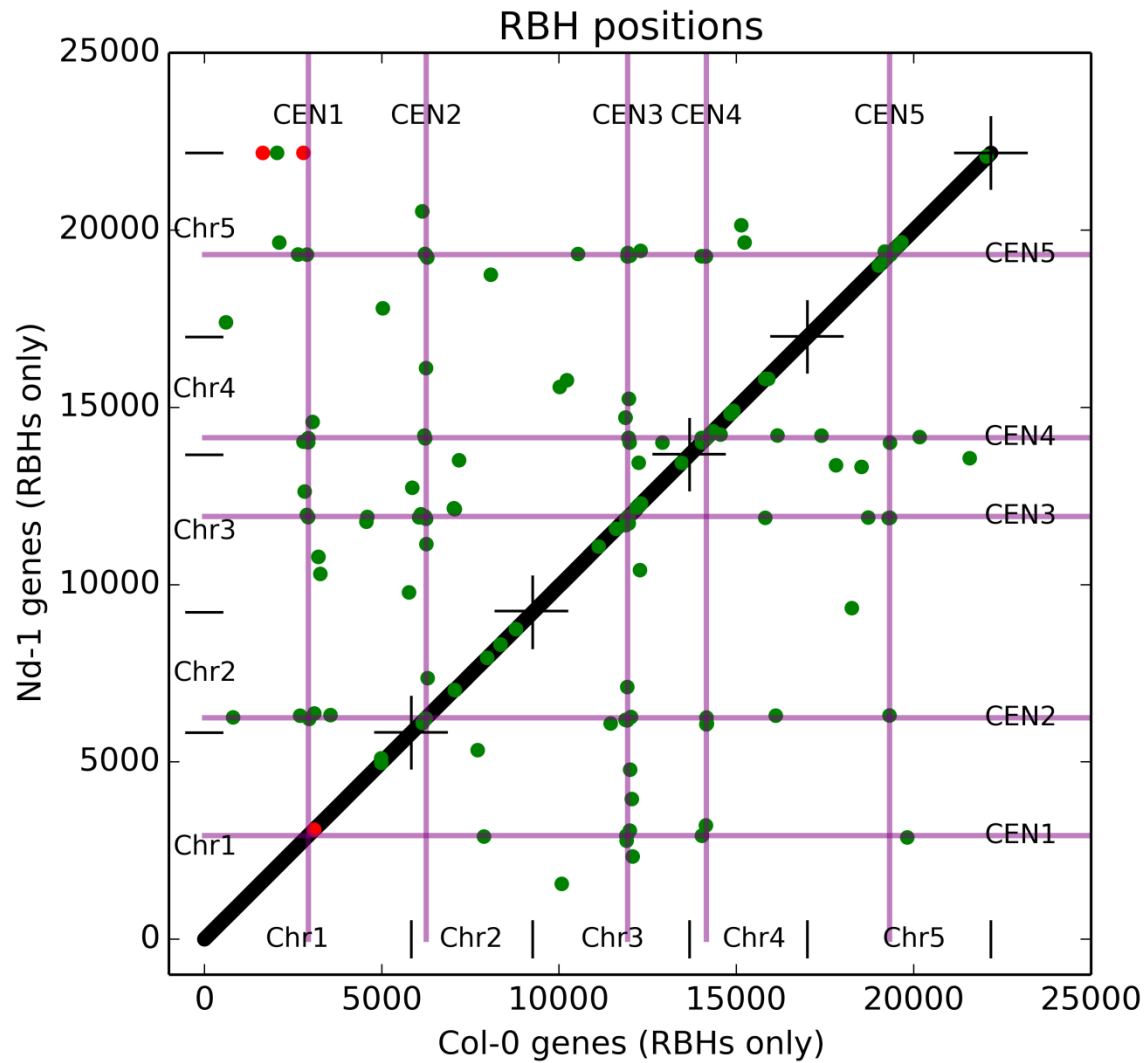


- RBH = Reciprocal Best (BLAST) Hit
- Comparison can be done on DNA or peptide sequence level
- Broad range of applications!

EXERCISE

- Identify RBHs between Col-0 and Nd-1 on peptide sequence level via `identify_RBHs.py`!
- How many RBHs are there?
- Map TAIR10 annotation to the identified RBHs via `map_annotation.py`!
- Select one gene and collect additional (functional) information!
- Collect information about all these candidate genes and find a systematic pattern!

Application of RBHs



(source: Pucker et al., 2016)